

CLAIMS

1 1. A method for multi-user detection, comprising:
2 receiving a complex input signal due to a
3 superposition of waveforms encoding symbols in a
4 real-valued constellation, which are transmitted
5 respectively by a plurality of transmitters in a common
6 frequency band;

7 sampling the complex input signal at sampling
8 intervals over the duration of an observation period to
9 provide a sequence of complex samples;

10 processing the sequence of complex samples to
11 determine soft decision values corresponding to the
12 symbols transmitted by the plurality of the transmitters
13 in the observation period, while constraining the soft
14 decision values to be real values; and

15 projecting the soft decision values onto the
16 constellation to estimate the transmitted symbols.

1 2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the waveforms
2 comprise code-division multiple access (CDMA) waveforms
3 transmitted by the plurality of the transmitters, and
4 wherein the symbols transmitted by the transmitters are
5 modulated by respective spreading codes to generate the
6 waveforms.

1 3. A method according to claim 2, wherein the spreading
2 codes comprise complex-valued codes.

1 4. A method according to claim 1, wherein the
2 constellation of the symbols consists of the values +1
3 and -1.

1 5. A method according to claim 4, wherein projecting
2 the soft decision values comprises taking respective

signs of the soft decision values in order to reach a hard decision with respect to the corresponding symbols.

6. A method according to claim 1, wherein the observation period has a duration substantially equal to a single symbol period, during which each of the transmitters transmits a single one of the symbols.

7. A method according to claim 1, wherein the observation period has a duration during which at least some of the transmitters transmit more than a single one of the symbols.

8. A method according to claim 1, wherein processing the sequence of complex samples comprises partitioning the samples into real and imaginary parts, and processing the real and imaginary parts separately to determine the soft decision values.

9. A method according to claim 8, wherein the real and imaginary parts of the samples are related to the transmitted symbols by an expression having a form

$$\bar{\mathbf{x}} = \bar{\mathbf{S}}\mathbf{b} + \bar{\mathbf{n}},$$

wherein $\bar{\mathbf{x}}$ is a vector comprising real vector elements corresponding separately to the real and imaginary parts of the samples, \mathbf{b} is a vector comprising real vector elements corresponding to the values of the symbols, $\bar{\mathbf{S}}$ is a matrix comprising columns corresponding to respective complex signatures of the plurality of the transmitter, the columns comprising real entries corresponding separately to the real and imaginary parts of the signatures, and $\bar{\mathbf{n}}$ is a vector comprising real vector elements corresponding separately to real and imaginary noise components in the samples, and

16 wherein processing the sequence of complex samples
 17 comprises inverting the expression to determine the soft
 18 decision values of the elements of **b**.

1 10. A method according to claim 9, wherein inverting the
 2 expression comprises finding the real values of the
 3 elements of **b** that minimize a norm given by $\|\bar{\mathbf{x}} - \bar{\mathbf{S}}\mathbf{b}\|^2$.

1 11. A method according to claim 10, wherein finding the
 2 real values of the elements of **b** comprises calculating a
 3 vector $\tilde{\mathbf{b}}$ of the soft decision values so that

$$4 \quad \tilde{\mathbf{b}} = (\bar{\mathbf{S}}^T \bar{\mathbf{S}})^{-1} \bar{\mathbf{S}}^T \bar{\mathbf{x}}.$$

1 12. A method according to claim 9, wherein inverting the
 2 expression comprises:

3 decomposing $\bar{\mathbf{S}}$ to yield an upper-triangular matrix **T**
 4 that satisfies an equation $\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{Tb} + \mathbf{v}_1$, wherein **z** and **v**₁
 5 are vectors obtained by applying a unitary transformation
 6 to $\bar{\mathbf{x}}$ and $\bar{\mathbf{n}}$, respectively; and

7 finding the real values of the elements of **b**
 8 iteratively beginning from a final one of the elements so
 9 as to solve the equation.

1 13. A method according to claim 12, wherein processing
 2 the sequence of complex samples comprises ordering the
 3 elements of **b** in an ascending order of power of the
 4 waveforms transmitted respectively by the transmitters,
 5 and ordering the entries in $\bar{\mathbf{S}}$ according to the order of
 6 the elements in **b**, so that finding the real values
 7 iteratively comprises finding the real values beginning
 8 from one of the transmitters having a high power relative
 9 to the other transmitters.

1 14. A multi-user receiver, comprising:
 2 input circuitry, coupled to receive a complex input
 3 signal due to a superposition of waveforms encoding
 4 symbols in a real-valued constellation, which are
 5 transmitted respectively by a plurality of transmitters
 6 in a common frequency band, and to sample the complex
 7 input signal at sampling intervals over the duration of
 8 an observation period to provide a sequence of complex
 9 samples; and

10 multi-user detection circuitry, coupled to receive
 11 and process the sequence of complex samples so as to
 12 determine soft decision values corresponding to the
 13 symbols transmitted by the plurality of the transmitters
 14 in the observation period, while constraining the soft
 15 decision values to be real values, and to project the
 16 soft decision values onto the constellation in order to
 17 estimate the transmitted symbols.

1 15. A receiver according to claim 14, wherein the
 2 waveforms comprise code-division multiple access (CDMA)
 3 waveforms transmitted by the plurality of the
 4 transmitters, and wherein the symbols transmitted by the
 5 transmitters are modulated by respective spreading codes
 6 to generate the waveforms.

1 16. A receiver according to claim 15, wherein the
 2 spreading codes comprise complex-valued codes.

1 17. A receiver according to claim 14, wherein the
 2 constellation of the symbols consists of the values +1
 3 and -1.

1 18. A receiver according to claim 17, wherein the
 2 multi-user detection circuitry is arranged to take

3 respective signs of the soft decision values in order to
 4 reach a hard decision with respect to the corresponding
 5 symbols.

1 19. A receiver according to claim 14, wherein the
 2 observation period has a duration substantially equal to
 3 a single symbol period, during which each of the
 4 transmitters transmits a single one of the symbols.

1 20. A receiver according to claim 14, wherein the
 2 observation period has a duration during which at least
 3 some of the transmitters transmit more than a single one
 4 of the symbols.

1 21. A receiver according to claim 14, wherein the
 2 multi-user detection circuitry is arranged to partition
 3 the samples into real and imaginary parts, and to process
 4 the real and imaginary parts separately to determine the
 5 soft decision values.

1 22. A receiver according to claim 21, wherein the real
 2 and imaginary parts of the samples are related to the
 3 transmitted symbols by an expression having a form

$$\bar{\mathbf{x}} = \bar{\mathbf{S}}\mathbf{b} + \bar{\mathbf{n}},$$

5 wherein $\bar{\mathbf{x}}$ is a vector comprising real vector
 6 elements corresponding separately to the real and
 7 imaginary parts of the samples, \mathbf{b} is a vector comprising
 8 real vector elements corresponding to the values of the
 9 symbols, $\bar{\mathbf{S}}$ is a matrix comprising columns corresponding
 10 to respective complex signatures of the plurality of the
 11 transmitter, the columns comprising real entries
 12 corresponding separately to the real and imaginary parts
 13 of the signatures, and $\bar{\mathbf{n}}$ is a vector comprising real

14 vector elements corresponding separately to real and
 15 imaginary noise components in the samples, and
 16 wherein the multi-user detection circuitry is
 17 arranged to invert the expression to determine the soft
 18 decision values of the elements of **b**.

1 23. A receiver according to claim 22, wherein the
 2 multi-user detection circuitry is arranged to invert the
 3 expression by finding the real values of the elements of
 4 **b** that minimize a norm given by $\|\bar{\mathbf{x}} - \bar{\mathbf{S}}\mathbf{b}\|^2$.

1 24. A receiver according to claim 23, wherein the
 2 multi-user detection circuitry is arranged to find the
 3 real values of the elements of **b** by calculating a vector
 4 $\tilde{\mathbf{b}}$ of the soft decision values so that $\tilde{\mathbf{b}} = (\bar{\mathbf{S}}^T \bar{\mathbf{S}})^{-1} \bar{\mathbf{S}}^T \bar{\mathbf{x}}$.

1 25. A receiver according to claim 22, wherein the
 2 multi-user detection circuitry is arranged to decompose $\bar{\mathbf{S}}$
 3 to yield an upper-triangular matrix **T** that satisfies an
 4 equation $\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{T}\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{v}_1$, wherein **z** and **v**₁ are vectors
 5 obtained by applying a unitary transformation to $\bar{\mathbf{x}}$ and
 6 $\bar{\mathbf{n}}$, respectively, and to find the real values of the
 7 elements of **b** iteratively beginning from a final one of
 8 the elements so as to solve the equation.

1 26. A receiver according to claim 25, wherein the
 2 multi-user detection circuitry is arranged to order the
 3 elements of **b** in an ascending order of power of the
 4 waveforms transmitted respectively by the transmitters,
 5 and to order the entries in $\bar{\mathbf{S}}$ according to the order of
 6 the elements in **b**, so as to find the real values

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7 iteratively beginning from one of the transmitters having
8 a high power relative to the other transmitters.